

EFFECTS AND RELATIONSHIPS OF RECEIVING INFORMATION AMOUNT ON EYE-MOVEMENT FEATURES

A THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Bachelor of Engineering in Industrial Engineering**



KEREN KERVIONA

17 14 09362

**INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
FACULTY OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITAS ATMA JAYA YOGYAKARTA
YOGYAKARTA
2021**

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

Tugas Akhir Berjudul

EFFECTS AND RELATIONSHIPS OF RECEIVING INFORMATION ON EYE-MOVEMENT
FEATURES

yang disusun oleh

KEREN KERVIONA

171409362

dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat pada tanggal 27 April 2021

		Keterangan
Dosen Pembimbing 1	: Kristanto Agung Nugroho, S.T., M.Sc.	Telah menyetujui
Dosen Pembimbing 2	: Ririn Diar Astanti, D.Eng.	Telah menyetujui
Tim Penguji		
Penguji 1	: Kristanto Agung Nugroho, S.T., M.Sc.	Telah menyetujui
Penguji 2	: Ir. B. Kristyanto, M.Eng., PhD.	Telah menyetujui
Penguji 3	: Anugrah Kusumo Pamosoaji, S.T., M.T., Ph.D.	Telah menyetujui

Yogyakarta, 27 April 2021

Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta

Fakultas Teknologi Industri

Dekan

ttd

Dr. A. Teguh Siswanto, M.Sc

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY OF RESEARCH

I certify that the research entitled “Effects and Relationships of Receiving Information Amount on Eye-movement Features” in this thesis has not already been submitted for any other degree.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this thesis which I wrote does not contain the works of parts of the works of other people, except those cited in the quotations and bibliography, as a scientific paper should.

In addition, I certify that I understand and abide the rule stated by the Ministry of Education and Culture The Republic of Indonesia, subject to the provisions of Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 17 Tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Plagiat di Perguruan Tinggi.

Signature :



Student name : Keren Kerviona
Student ID : 1714 09362
Date : April 29, 2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My praise and gratitude I deliver to God Almighty for His blessings and grace so that I can complete this Thesis punctually and very well. This Thesis is completed as a requirement to graduate as Bachelor's Degree in International Industrial Engineering Faculty of Industrial Technology Atma Jaya University Yogyakarta.

My gratitude is also expressed to all parties who have taken part in the process of completing the project:

1. Dr. Teguh Siswanto, M.Sc. as the Dean of Faculty Industrial Technology Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta.
2. Ririn Diar Astanti, S.T., M.MT., Dr.Eng. as the Head Department of Industrial Engineering.
3. Lenny Halim, S.T., M.Eng. as the Head Study Program of Industrial Engineering.
4. Kristanto Agung Nugroho, ST., M.Sc. as the Writer's Faculty Supervisor and Ririn Diar Astanti, S.T., M.MT., Dr.Eng. as the Co-Faculty Supervisor from Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta.
5. Prof. Ray F. Lin B.S., M.S., Ph.D. as the Writer's Faculty Supervisor and Twin Yosua Raharjo P, ST., M.Sc. as the Co-Faculty Supervisor from Yuan Ze University, Taiwan.
6. All lecturers in Industrial Engineering Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta who are always generously provide knowledge, guidance, and share experiences to the Writer.
7. All parties that the Writer unable to mention one after another, who always support the Writer.

As a final point, I realize that there are still many shortcomings in writing this Thesis. Constructive criticisms and suggestions are welcomed for continual improvements in the future. Hopefully, this Thesis can be implemented well and can also be beneficial to readers.

DEDICATION PAGE

**I everlastingly be grateful in Jesus Christ for what has happened and
what had not happened yet in my life.**

My Family,

This Thesis is dedicated to both my parents and my big sister who always support, help, encourage, and love me, always providing the best out of the best for me and my future, and will always be in my life in every kind of situation that I faced.

Prof. Ray F. Lin B.S., M.S., Ph.D.,

As my supervisor who always give the best knowledge, support, and guidance in completing this Thesis, who always being considerate towards his students.

Pak Twin,

As my supervisor who always give the best knowledge, support, and guidance in completing this Thesis, who always help me in so many ways that I am thankful for.

Kezia, Indah, Annice, Ivan, Karina, Richo, Jude, William, Yosefine, Natty, and
Linh

As my biggest support system, source of happiness, the people who always be there for me, encouraging, and accompanying me in completing this Thesis.

TABLE OF CONTENT

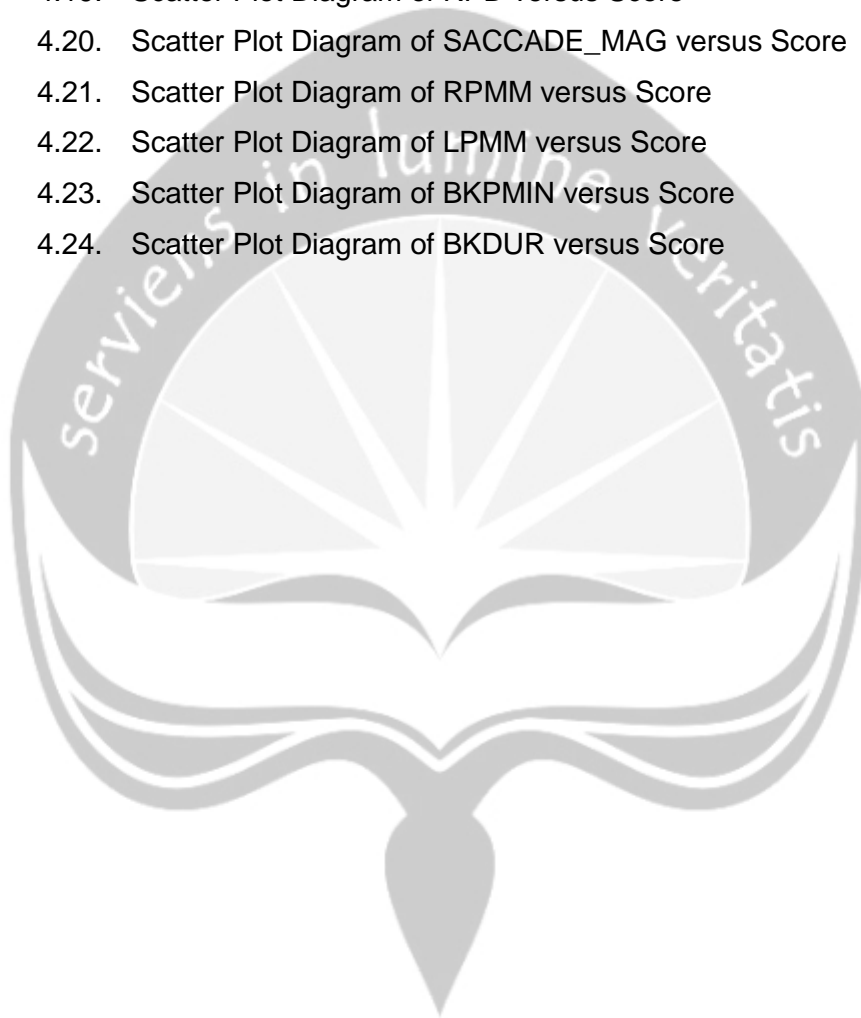
CHAPTER	TITTLE	PAGE
	Title Page	i
	Identification Page	Error!
		Book
		mark
		not
		defin
		ed.
	Declaration of Originality of Research	iii
	Acknowledgements	iv
	Dedication Page	v
	Table of Content	vi
	List of Figures	viii
	List of Tables	x
	Abstract	xi
1	Introduction	1
	1.1. Background	1
	1.2. Research Problems	2
	1.3. Research Objectives	2
	1.4. Research Limitations	2
2	Literature Review and Theoretical Basis	3
	2.1. Literature Review	3
	2.1.1. Previous Researches	3
	2.1.2. Current Research	4
	2.2. Theoretical Basis	4
	2.2.1. Eye-tracking Metrics	4
	2.2.2. Amount of Information	5
	2.2.3. Correlation between Eye Blink and Several Variables	5

3	Research Methodologies	7
3.1.	Subject	8
3.2.	Experimental Equipment	8
3.3.	Experimental Settings	10
	Error! Reference source not found.	
3.4.	Experimental ProcessData	10
3.5.	Experimental Tasks	11
3.6.	Independent and Dependent Variables	11
3.7.	Data Analysis	12
3.8.	Generating the Complexity Features	13
3.9.	Affected Features Selection	14
4	Results and Analysis	15
4.1.	Significant Affected Traditional Features	15
4.2.	Significant Affected Complexity Features	16
4.3.	Linear Regression Analysis of Score versus AVG_6P	22
4.4.	Linear Regression Analysis of Significant Eye-movement Features	
5	Discussion	32
5.1.	Traditional Significant Features	32
5.2.	Complexity Significant Features	32
5.3.	Linear Regression of Significant Eye-movement Features	33
5.4.	Utilization of the Results	34
6	Conclusion	36
	References	xii

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	FIGURE NAME	PAGE
3.1.	Stages of Experimental Research Process	7
3.2.	GP3 HD Eye Tracker 150Hz, Gazepoint™ Canada	9
3.3.	PC with Intel® Core™ i7-6700 processor	9
3.4.	ZType Game	10
3.5.	Experimental Settings	10
4.1.	ANOVA results for the LPD (above) and RPD (below) features	15
4.2.	ANOVA results for the BKPMIN (above) and SAC_MAG (below) features	15
4.3.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from FPOGD Feature for Each IMF	17
4.4.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from FPOGX Feature for Each IMF	18
4.5.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from FPOGY Feature for Each IMF	18
4.6.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from LPCX Feature for Each IMF	18
4.7.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from LPCY Feature for Each IMF	19
4.8.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from LPD Feature for Each IMF	19
4.9.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from LPMM Feature for Each IMF	19
4.10.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from RPCX Feature for Each IMF	20
4.11.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from RPCY Feature for Each IMF	20
4.12.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from RPD Feature for Each IMF	20
4.13.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from RPMM Feature for Each IMF	21

4.14.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from SAC_DIR Feature for Each IMF	21
4.15.	ANOVA Results of the Complexity from SAC_MAG Feature for Each IMF	21
4.16.	Scatter Plot Diagram of Score versus AVG_6P	26
4.17.	Scatter Plot Diagram of FPOGD versus Score	27
4.18.	Scatter Plot Diagram of LPD versus Score	28
4.19.	Scatter Plot Diagram of RPD versus Score	28
4.20.	Scatter Plot Diagram of SACCADE_MAG versus Score	29
4.21.	Scatter Plot Diagram of RPMM versus Score	29
4.22.	Scatter Plot Diagram of LPMM versus Score	30
4.23.	Scatter Plot Diagram of BKPMIN versus Score	30
4.24.	Scatter Plot Diagram of BKDUR versus Score	31



LIST OF TABLES

TABLES	TABLE NAME	PAGE
3.1.	Eye-movement Features	11
4.1.	Significant Affected Features from the Complexity Features	16
4.2.	Amount of Word Data Collection	23
4.3.	Score Classification	25
4.4.	Linear Regression Analysis of Significant Eye-Movement Features	26



ABSTRACT

Abstract: The vast development of technology in this era encourages researchers to study about the interrelationship of the amount of information with human cognitive functions. This study was aimed to test the hypothesis of whether the amount of information can affect human cognitive function analyzed from the responses of human eye-movement features, as well as the relationships between information amount and eye-movement features. Six students from a Yuan Ze University were involved in playing a game that stimulated a different amount of information. The participants' eye-movements were recorded using a screen-based eye-tracker (GP3 HD Gazepoint™ Canada) while playing ZType game. There were nineteen generated traditional features from the experiment. These traditional features were then being processed as complexity features. The analysis of variance (ANOVA) was done to know which features that were affected by the amount of information. The results showed that there were four traditional features comprising left and right pupil diameter, amount of blink, and saccade magnitude that were significantly affected by the amount of information. Moreover, the amount of information also affected the thirteen complexity features from fixation (duration and coordinates), pupil (diameter and coordinates), and saccade (magnitude and direction) elements. The linear regression analysis was done to know which features are the critical features, which later can be used to build the AI model. The results showed that there were three traditional features comprising left and right pupil diameter, and amount of blink that have negative and positive correlation respectively, with the information amount. This study indicates that the amount of information is influencing the eyes' response that is related to the human cognitive function. Moreover, the complexity analysis can help researchers to generate more eye-movement features from the traditional features.

Keywords: amount of information, eye-movement features, feature selection, information processing.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Information acquisition skills, which can be included as both information-processing functions as well as cognitive functions, are essential to be developed, especially in the era of Industry 4.0 (Barzilai & Zohar, 2008; Kaber, Wright, Prinzel III, & Clamann, 2005). It is supported with the study found by Keisler (2014) about the advantage of understanding the value of a scarce information for the decision makers to decide the right time to expand the resource areas to acquire certain information. The vast development of technology in this era encourages researchers to study about the interrelationship of the amount of information with human cognitive functions. Among them, information acquisitions have begun to arise in regards to eye-tracking technologies, and many studies obtained good results in information acquisition activities (Slykhuis, Wiebe, & Annetta, 2005). However, most studies focus on the consumer behavior and decision-making-related (Jacoby, Szybillo, & Busato-Schach, 1977; Lurie, 2004), and several studies focus on information acquisition patterns and purchasing-related activities (Berning & Jacoby, 1974). On the other side, the use of eye-tracking to study the observation of text and graphics have been studied by many researchers (Slykhuis et al., 2005).

Slykhuis et al. (2005) stated that fixations indicate the perceived points of interest, while the length of a fixation indicates the cognitive complexity of the information acquired. However, among various studies mentioned above, the research in the eye-tracking area does not deliver the insight of the likelihood effect of narration to the eye fixations between text and graphics. Thus, the fixation between text and graphics are divided to prevent any alteration of the attention (Slykhuis et al., 2005). Therefore, those limitations need to be addressed to face the challenges in this research area in the future.

This research is aimed to test the hypothesis of whether the amount of information can affect human cognitive function analyzed from the responses of human eye features. Thus, laboratory experiments using eye-tracking technologies and analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the original (traditional) features and the complexity features will be conducted to examine and verify the above hypothesis. Moreover, this study will also cover the relationships between the amount of

information and the human eye-movement features analyzed by linear regression analysis.

Other than previous studies about the amount of information with various outcomes, to the best of our knowledge, studies about the effect of amount of information to the eye movement, or complexity-related, are none to be found. Therefore, this experimental research is aimed to discover the significances and relationships of information amount towards human eye-movement features. Later, the results can be utilized for an input of Artificial Intelligence (AI) model of cognitive-related activities in regards to the amount of information in the future.

1.2. Research Problems

Based on the background that has been discussed previously, the problems faced in this study is that there are still deficiency in information and evidences of the significances and relationships of information amount towards human eye-movement features. Thus, the problems that can be formulated in this experimental research are as follow:

- a. What are the significances of information amount towards human eye-movement features?
- b. What are the relationships of information amount represented by score towards human eye-movement features?

1.3. Research Objectives

The objectives of this experiment and research are as follow:

- a. to test whether information amount affects eye-movement movement features;
- b. to see the trends of the results from the ANOVA and linear regression analysis;
- c. to interpret the trends formed from the results of the analysis;
- d. to discover the compatibility between the results from the analysis and the literature reviews.

1.4. Research Limitations

The research limitation of this experiment and research are as follow:

- a. The correlation between the amount of information and other factors that may affect the eye-movement features.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

The results indicated that both the traditional and complexity eye-movement features were affected by the amount of information. However, the results in our study may also be impacted by the speed of the information shown up in front of the participants. The more numbers of information with the faster speed will increase the complexity of the eyes' to response the information. In the future, the speed for showing the information needs to be considered to know whether any interaction effect between the speed and the amount of information.

The results also indicate that the complexity analysis is a helpful method to generate the significant eye-movement features. There were certain traditional features that were not significantly affected by the amount of information and became significant after being processed into complexity analysis. These significant features can be a powerful feature to help Artificial Intelligence models to do a prediction for the human cognitive workload related to the amount of information.

The results indicated that the linear regression analysis shows strong correlations between left and right pupil diameters in pixel and the amount of information; as well as between blink numbers in the last 60 second and the amount of information. These critical eye-movement features can be essential features to build Artificial Intelligence models for prediction purposes regarding amount of information and its affect towards human cognitive workload.

Moreover, further experiments and researches need to be done to cover the correlation between the amount of information and other factors that may affect the information received by the participants such as English ability, game speed, etc.

REFERENCES

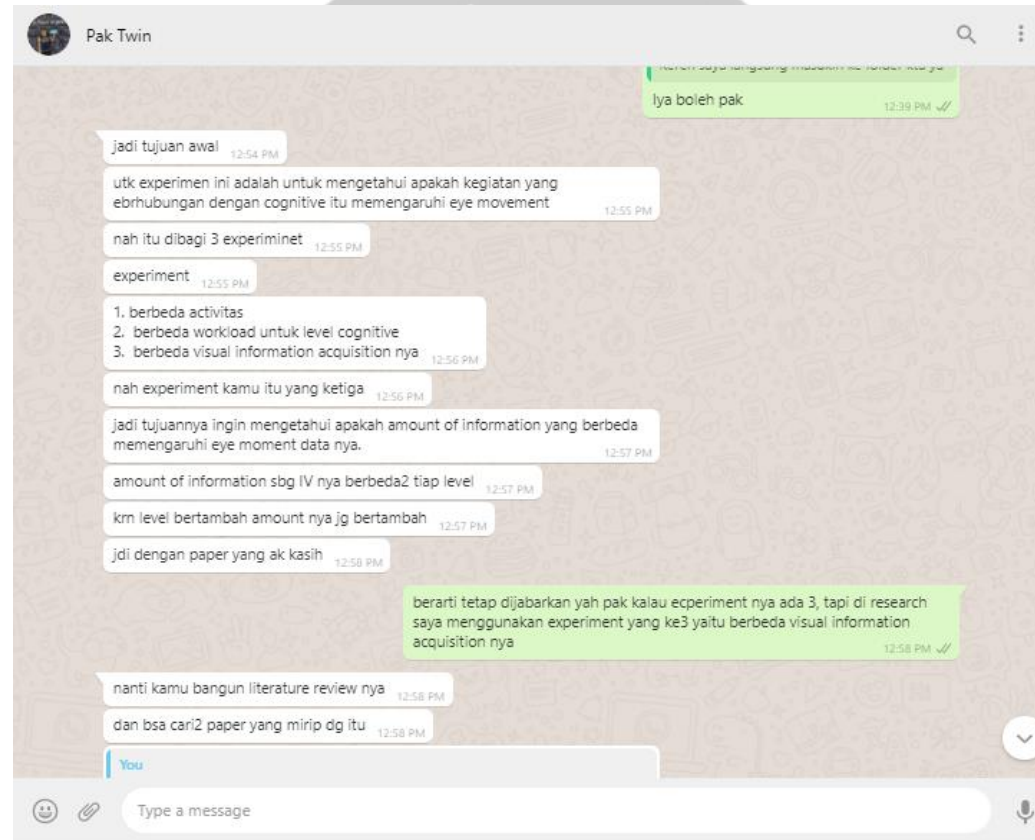
- Berning, C. A. K., & Jacoby, J. (1974). Patterns of information acquisition in new product purchases. *Journal of Consumer Research* 1(2):18. doi: 10.1086/208586.
- Costa, M., Goldberger, A. L., & Peng, C.-K. (2005). Multiscale entropy analysis of biological signals. *Physical review E*, 71(2), 021906.
- Farnsworth, B. (2017). Eye tracking: The complete pocket guide [online] Retrieved from <https://imotions.com/blog/eye-tracking/>.
- Feng, Z., Zhang, D., & Zuo, M. J. (2017). Adaptive mode decomposition methods and their applications in signal analysis for machinery fault diagnosis: a review with examples. *IEEE Access*, 5, 24301-24331.
- Flandrin, P., Rilling, G., & Goncalves, P. (2004). Empirical mode decomposition as a filter bank. *IEEE signal processing letters*, 11(2), 112-114.
- Haak, M., Bos, S., Panic, S., & Rothkrantz, L. J. M. (2009). Detecting stress using eye blinks and brain activity from EEG signals. *Proceeding of the 1st driver car interaction and interface (DCII 2008)*, 35-60.
- Jacoby, J., Szybillo, G. J., & Busato-Schach, J. (1977). Information acquisition behavior in brand choice situations. *Journal of Consumer Research* 3(4):209. doi: 10.1086/208669.
- Liu, Q., Wei, Q., Fan, S.-Z., Lu, C.-W., Lin, T.-Y., Abbod, M. F., & Shieh, J.-S. (2012). Adaptive computation of multiscale entropy and its application in EEG signals for monitoring depth of anesthesia during surgery. *Entropy*, 14(6), 978-992.
- Lurie, N. H. (2004). Decision making in information-rich environments: the role of information structure. *Journal of Consumer Research* 30(4):473–86. doi: 10.1086/380283.
- Slykhuis, D. A., Wiebe, E. N., & Annetta, L. A. (2005). Eye-tracking students' attention to PowerPoint photographs in a science education setting. *Journal of Science Education and Technology*, 14(5-6), 509-520.
- Tag, B., Shimizu, J., Zhang, C., Kunze, K., Ohta, N., & Sugiura, K. (2016, May). In the eye of the beholder: The impact of frame rate on human eye blink. In *Proceedings of the 2016 CHI Conference Extended Abstracts on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (pp. 2321-2327).
- Wu, Z., & Huang, N. E. (2004). A study of the characteristics of white noise using the empirical mode decomposition method. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences*, 460(2046), 1597-1611.

Yeh, J.-R., Shieh, J.-S., & Huang, N. E. (2010). Complementary ensemble empirical mode decomposition: A novel noise enhanced data analysis method. *Advances in adaptive data analysis*, 2(02), 135-156.

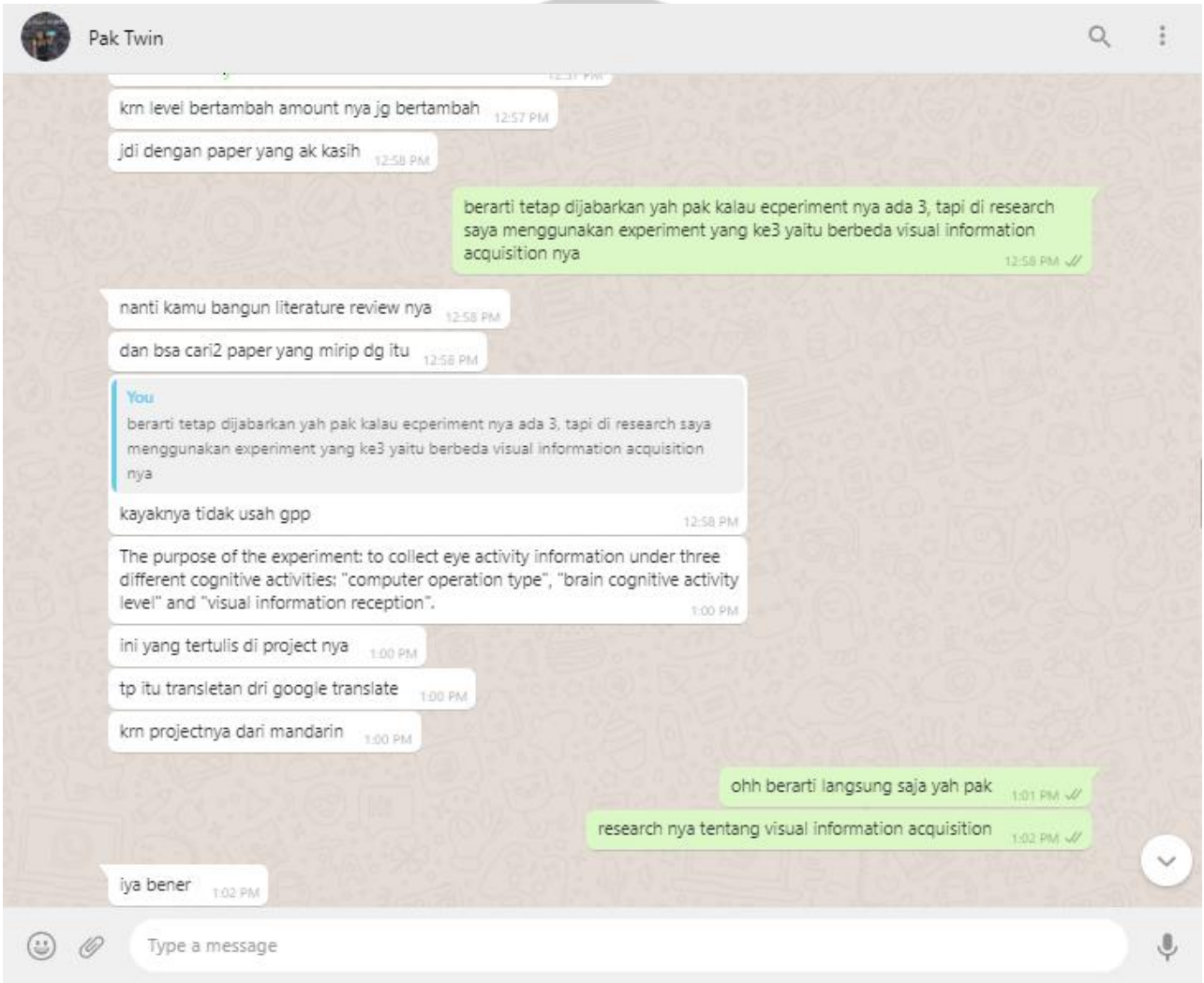


Appendix 1

APPENDIX



Appendix 2



Final Project_Keren Kerviona



Keren Kerviona

Sun 9/27/2020 9:38 AM

To: 林瑞豐

Cc: Twin Yoshua Raharjo Destyanto



Good Morning Prof. Lin,

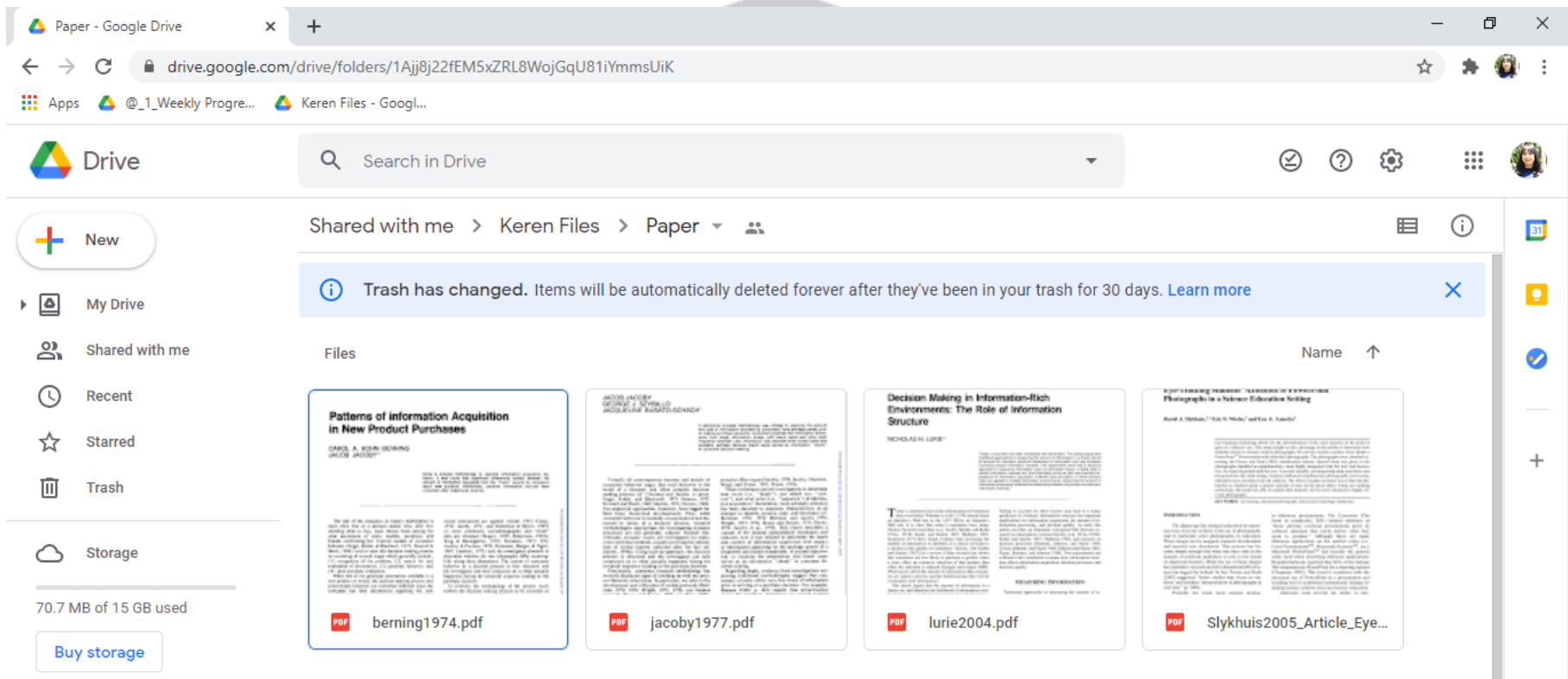
How are you? Hope this email found you in a good health. I am Keren Kerviona, UAJY student who join Bachelor Leading to Master Program in YZU. I got your contact from Mr. Twin.

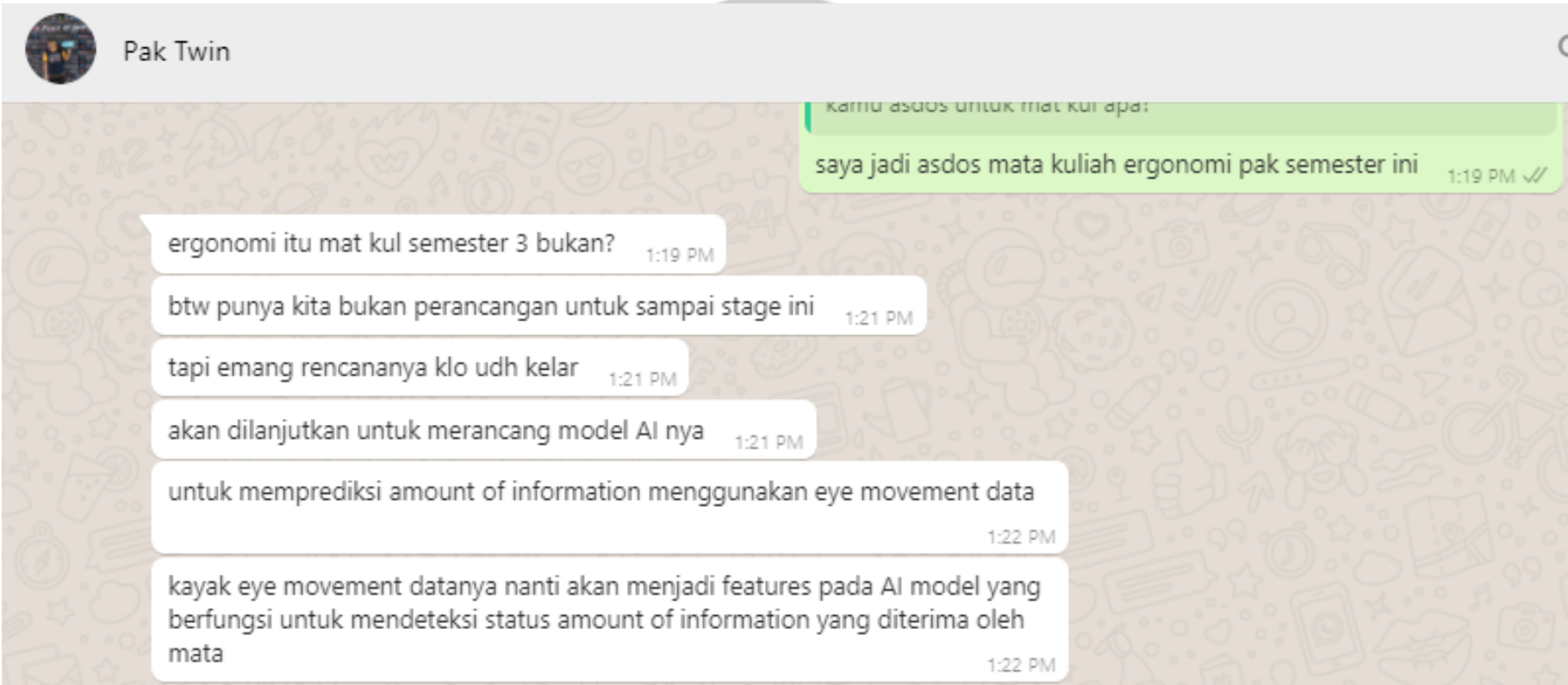
I am writing this email to inform you that I have communicated with Mr. Twin and he already explained me the research direction (eye-tracking related research). I have decided that I will accept the offer to join your project related to eye-tracking.

I am currently taking a course that requires me to write Chapter 1 until Chapter 3 for the Undergraduate Thesis in UAJY (Final Project in YZU). Therefore, I need to have the topic for the Undergraduate Thesis. Chapter 1 is about Introduction, Chapter 2 is about Literature Review, and Chapter 3 is about Methodology, while the Data and Data Collection will be in Chapter 4. In UAJY, Chapter 1 until Chapter 3 need to be done in this semester (until the end of December 2020), while for the rest of the chapter need to be done in the next semester (starting from February 2021 until June 2021), which for next semester (if the pandemi is over) I will be continuing the research in YZU. One of Mr. Twin's friend said that if the experiment design is ready and good enough, then the data collection will be conducted in the next semester.

I hope that my Master Thesis later will continuing the research of my Final Project, so I hope by joining your research will later support my Master Thesis. I also hope that I can do and finish it inline with the timeline and time limitation for my study in Taiwan (1.5 years).

Appendix 5





09362_Mid

ORIGINALITY REPORT



PRIMARY SOURCES

1	imotions.com Internet Source	5%
2	www.slideshare.net Internet Source	3%
3	Pramodini A. Punde, Mukti E. Jadhav, Ramesh R. Manza. "A study of eye tracking technology and its applications", 2017 1st International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Information Management (ICISIM), 2017 Publication	3%

Appendix 8

Kristanto Agung Nugroho, ST.,... Chat Files Activity +

dengan Pak Twin sebagai perantara antara Prof. Lin dengan saya.

Maka dari itu, apakah sekiranya saya masih tetap bisa mendaftar Ujian Pendadaran pak?

Berikut ini saya lampirkan folder OneDrive saya:
[171409362_TA](#)

Untuk dokumen administrasi sudah lengkap dan dokumen TA juga sudah jadi dan selesai.

Terima kasih banyak.

Salam,
Keren

Kristanto Agung Nugroho, ST.,M.Sc. 4/19 12:48 PM
Ok sudah jelas. Apakah Prof Lin sudah acc untuk laporan anda dan memperbolehkan anda ujian pendadaran?

4/19 12:50 PM
Barusan saya dapat masukan untuk direvisi dari Pak Twin pak. Kemudian setelah saya revisi, baru akan diserahkan ke Porf. Lin pak.




Kristanto Agung Nugroho, ST.,M.Sc. 4/19 12:51 PM
Ok anda boleh pendadaran kalau dari semua dosen pembimbing sudah acc


4/19 3:08 PM
Baik. Terima kasih banyak Pak Agung. Saya sudah bertemu dengan Prof. Lin barusan dan beliau sudah acc laporan saya.

Type a new message





Final Project of Keren Kerviona

 2  






 Keren Kerviona

Dear Mr. Twin, I am writing this email to give you my final project. Enclosed is my final project that has been checke...


 Mon 4/19/2021 2:33 PM

 Twin Yoshua Raharjo Destyanto, ST., M.Sc.

Mon 4/19/2021 2:41 PM

To: Keren Kerviona

 TA_Keren Kerviona_17140936...

6 MB


Dear Keren,


Here I send you, my comments.
Once you revise them, then it will be okay.
Please also ask the approval from Prof. Ray F. Lin, Ph.D. also.

Good luck for you defense.

Best regards,

Twin



 Keren Kerviona

Dear Mr. Twin, I have revised my final project from your feedback as well as Mr. Agung's feedback. I already upload...

Mon 4/19/2021 9:03 PM